

YIP SHERMAN.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

her what she had been eating, and she said nothing but candy. She soon after felt better and then they went up to the Christmas tree. When she came back she said she had been sick all the evening, and had a cold. She went immediately to bed. The next morning she had a very bad headache, but she told Katy that she would go home with her when she went in the afternoon; but in the afternoon Ada said she could not go as she felt bad. We had dinner late that day, as Mr. Sherman was out. Ada came quite a hearty dinner, and afterwards she went in to Mrs. Hubbard's and told her she felt sick. She was quite sick all the rest of the day. I made her a bed on the sofa, and when her father came home I told him that she was quite sick. He went after Dr. Beardsley. When he came he said he thought she was going to have a fever. He prescribed for her and came the next morning to find her no better. In the afternoon he came again, but he did not consider her dangerous until Thursday, when he said she was a very sick girl and that he did not think she would get well.

HOW TO DRINKING AND DRUGS.
Mr. Sherman began about this time to drink very hard. The doctor ordered a brandy sling for Ada, and I got a pint in the afternoon and Mr. Sherman kept drinking it. I could not keep a drop for Ada. I got a pint in the evening, and Nelly had to hide it from her father. He asked me where it was, and I told him I did not know. Then he went up stairs to him, and made him tell him where it was. Mr. Sherman got it and drank some for Ada and drank the rest himself. The next morning the doctor came and found her no better. We then sent to Milford for Dr. Dutton, but he did not come. Mr. Sherman went out and said he would see if he could not see Dr. Dutton. In the evening he and the doctor came in, Mr. Sherman so drunk he could not walk straight. Dr. Dutton did not prescribe anything for her. Mr. Sherman asked me for ten dollars, as he was going down with the doctor and he wanted to pay him, and I told him I would pay the doctor myself. He got mad and went out.

ADA POISONED ALSO.
I felt so bad I was tempted to do as I had done before. I had some arsenic in the house, and I mixed some in her tea and gave it to her twice, and she died the next morning. When Mr. Sherman commenced drinking worse, and as he had earned any money he spent it. He did very little for his family. I had to pay for everything. He would order wood and coal and I had to pay for them out of my money. He went on in that way until quite late in the winter. One day his brother Andrew and wife were on to spend a few days. Mr. Sherman was in very bad humor all the while they were there. Andrew said, "I understand you have let Nelson have a good deal of money." I told him I had let him have money, but I did not want to have any one know how much. I told him if Nelson would try to do right I should not care anything about it. Then he said that he had heard that Nelson had been riding around with other women, and that it was a shame to him when he had such a wife. I told him that I did not know anything about it; that he was away from home and spent all his money. As that time his brother George was there and stayed some weeks. All of this time I had to support the family, and George knew it, and said it was hard for me to support them and give him so much money. George went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and soon afterwards came back again and stayed two or three weeks.

TAKING THE PLEDGE.
All this time Mr. Sherman was going on in this way—working, drinking and spending his money—and I used to sit up most all night and wait for him to come home. George and I talked about it, and I told him I could not stand it and that I was tempted to leave him. He said it was better for me to do it before I had spent all my money, because Nelson would not be any better to me as long as he knew I had any money left; and if I refused to give him money I might as well take my things and leave. I told George I wished he would get him to join a temperance society, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard got some of the members of the Division to talk with him. They talked with him many times, and finally gave him the pledge, and he kept on drinking. I joined the Division, and then I got George to take Mr. Sherman in, and they joined it together. He kept the pledge a few weeks, and brought me home his month's pay and told me to use it the best way I could.

THE PIANO SOLD FOR A FUR.
Then he went to drinking again harder than ever. Finally he sold the piano for \$25, and put \$300 in the bank in my name, and it remained in the bank two or three weeks. Mr. Bunnell and Mr. Sherman hired a team and came into New Haven. He said he would be back in the evening about nine o'clock. I did not see him for ten days, and during that time I inquired of every one if they knew where he was. Once I was told he was in New Haven, and once that he was down to Milford Point. I was told that he had been seen with \$200, and they asked me if I let him have any money. I told them that I did not, and that he did not have a cent of my money when he left. Then I went down to the bank factory and inquired if he had spent his wages in drinking. Mr. Blakeman, who paid the men, told me he had not, and that he wanted Mr. Sherman to secure his pay so that any party he owed could not take it. I told Mr. Blakeman of the \$300 in the bank and told him that I was afraid Mr. Sherman had drawn it. Mr. Blakeman said he would go and see. In the afternoon he came and said that Mr. Sherman had drawn a cent of the money out of the bank. He told me that Mr. Birdsey told him that Mr. Sherman put it in the bank in my name, in trust, to keep it from being factious. I told him (Sherman's) son Nelson about it, and he said his father would not come home until he had spent every cent of it.

SPENT EVERY CENT OF IT.
On Thursday evening he told me that on the next day he should go to look for his father. The next morning he told me that he had no money to go with, and I gave him some for that purpose. He went to New Haven and found his father. He brought him to Derby with a team. Nelson came home about seven o'clock, and I asked him if he found his father and he said "yes," and that he left him at Derby and that he would be home soon. About eight o'clock Mr. Sherman came in. I met him at the door and said:

"I AM GLAD YOU ARE ALIVE."
He said, "I suppose you did not know where I was?" and I said, "How should I know?" Then he asked for Nattie (the youngest son) and I told him he was in bed. Then he went into the bedroom to retire, and I asked him if he did not want some supper, and he said he did not. The next day being Saturday he remained at home all day, and complained of not feeling well. On Sunday afternoon about five o'clock he went out and said he would not be gone long. I did not see him until half-past one o'clock at night, when he came in he was very drunk. On Monday he came home about half-past six o'clock in the evening. This occurred in May, 1871. He sat down and drank a cup of chocolate, and then he went down street to get some greens for dinner.

THE EIGHTH AND FINAL MURDER.
While he was gone he was taken sick and came immediately home. I asked him what was the matter, and he said he was sick. I had about a pint of brandy in the house and I put some of the brandy in it, and that night he drank some of the brandy and the next morning he was very sick. I did not mean to kill him; I only wanted to make him sick of liquor. I was in so much trouble on account of his drinking and because he acted so about getting money and spending it that I was tempted to do it. Next morning he drank some more of the brandy and was worse. I sent for Dr. Beardsley. He came in the afternoon, and when he came in I met him at the door, and said Mr. Sherman is very sick. The doctor went into the room and asked Mr. Sherman what was the matter. He said he did

not know. "It may be one of my old spells," The doctor told him he guessed it was, and before he went away he said that if Sherman did not GIVE UP DRINKING AND SPOKING he would die some time in them, and that he was going to talk to him when he got better. He left a prescription and went away. I asked him if he would come back in the evening. He said he would. Mr. Sherman was sick all day, and the doctor came in the evening and found him no better. He gave him some medicine. He also ordered some brandy sling. Mr. Hubbard, who lived in another part of the house, went to Mr. Peck, the Derby druggist, and got it for me. The brandy that I fixed was in a washstand at the foot of the bed, and Sherman kept getting up and drinking it until he drank all. I found the bottle empty, and asked him what he had done with the brandy. He said he drank it.

HE GAVE WORSE ALL THE TIME.
On Thursday night we sent for Dr. Beardsley, and he was not at home. Then we sent for Dr. Pinney, as he grew so much worse. When Dr. Pinney came he asked Mr. Beardsley had given him. I told him what medicine he had given him, and Dr. Pinney left a paper to give to Dr. Beardsley when he came. Dr. Beardsley came, and Mrs. Hubbard gave the paper to him. He then changed the medicine. Mr. Sherman grew worse all night. Mrs. Hubbard, Sherman's mother, and myself were up with him all night. Next morning he said he wanted to see Dr. Beardsley. He came, and found him in a very low state. He died about eight o'clock that morning.

END OF A REVOLTING RECORD.
On Friday morning and on Saturday they had a post-mortem examination. Dr. Pinney, Dr. Beardsley and Dr. Shelton were present. Dr. Pinney asked me if I had any objection, and I said I had none and told him to ask Mr. Sherman's mother about it. She told him that she had none. They took part of the stomach and took it to New Haven to have it analyzed.

AT THIS POINT THE PRISONER STOPPED. She had revealed all her terrible record of crime. The bringing of that portion of her husband's remains to this city to be analyzed was the first step taken to reveal to the world her last fearful act. And it was fitting that she should cease her story where the men of science, and with the men of law, began the inquiry which led to her conviction and doomed her to a punishment that will know no ceasing while her life lasts.

AFTER SENTENCE.
After her return to her narrow quarters in the prison after receiving her sentence she permitted a representative of the HERALD to speak with her a few minutes. She was asked if she would like, in connection with her confession, to let the world know how she came to make it, and in what condition of mind she was now in. She said that was what she desired to do. She wanted the whole world to know that.

HOW SHE CAME TO MAKE THE CONFESSION.
This she stated as follows:—
It is about six weeks since I began to feel oppressed inwardly; I have an inward struggle; sometimes was pressure on my heart. I felt bad, and I felt as though I wanted to tell, but I could not make up my mind to do it. I kept feeling so bad, and I thought I could give all up to Christ and confess to him and all would be right, and I would not let the world know anything about it. That was my thought.

I LAY AWAKE NIGHTS
thinking about it; could not sleep and could not eat. The jailor's wife will tell you that I did not eat anything. Finally one night I made up my mind that I would give myself up to Christ and confess everything and I did. I knelt down and said I was sorry, and asked Him to forgive me. I felt better then; I felt that the burden was gone, and that I was forgiven. When I felt that I must confess it to the world I felt it was my duty to do that, that others might be warned. I felt that I could not be forgiven unless that was done. In the morning I called to Mr. Webster. (This was on Thursday, the 20th of December.)

OPENING HER HEART TO WEBSTER.
I called her in and said, "Mrs. Webster, I am a very wicked woman," and she said she guessed I was not very wicked now. I said, "But I have been a very wicked woman, haven't I?" She said, "I know you have been, but I think you have become a good woman." I said that I felt that I wanted to let everybody know how bad I had been, and that I could not be forgiven unless I did.

SHE SPOKE TO MR. WEBSTER, and he came in the next morning and asked me if I wanted to make a confession, and I said I did. Then, of course, I told him. After I said up my mind I felt better, and after I told him all the

OFFENSE WAS GONE FROM MY HEART,
and ever since I have been perfectly contented and my mind is at ease. I feel that I know that God has forgiven me, and that after I am done here I shall have a home here with Him. I made up my mind that I would give up everything in this world and think no more for anything else.

I THINK it was on Christmas that Mr. Crumb came here to talk to me, and that it was she and her talking to me and praying with me that helped me to do this; and a great deal is owing to Mr. Lutz. He was here on Christmas Day. Mrs. Crumb was the means of my making up my mind finally to

GIVE MYSELF UP TO CHRIST.
I would like the world to know how I feel. I feel that I have given up all hold on the world, and that I have given Christ my heart, and that my trust is in Him. Years ago I was a professor of religion and always thought I had religion, but I know now that I never was a Christian. I always used to think I was, but I know I was not, or would not have been as I did.

IT BEING REMARKED to her that her quarters in the State Prison would not be as pleasant as those she had occupied, she remarked that she did not care; she had placed herself entirely in God's hands, and was ready to bear what He placed upon her. She also said she wanted Christian people to know how she felt, and to have them point her case as a warning to others.

Being asked if none of the doctors who attended the persons after they were poisoned ever asked any questions or made any remarks indicating any suspicions on their part, she replied that some of them did until after Sherman's death, and that she heard of nothing that indicated that any one had their suspicions aroused.
Speaking of the doctors she said, "It seemed strange to me that the doctors who were considered very talented, and were allowed to give burial permits in New York did not discover anything. They said the children were sick with fever. When Mr. Burdett was sick the doctors said he had the old-fashioned cholera morbus."

In regard to the case of Hurlbert she said, "They say they found arsenic in him, but I do not know how he got it. I did not know there was any in the house. He might have got some down in Derby and I do not know it. He used to drink and put something in his drink, but I do not know what it was. I knew a man gave him a recipe and told him he could make twelve barrels of liquor from one with it, but I do not know what the stuff was."

a large Bible held a prominent place. This she has read much of late. She will probably be taken to THE STATE PRISON AT WESTBURY on Tuesday, and content herself in the reflection of her crime until called to answer for them before a higher tribunal. She is evidently very healthy, and unless her conscience is more worried in the future than it has been in the past she bids fair to attain a ripe old age. Her case is one of strange interest all the way through, and the little sympathy which has seemed to exist for her will not be likely to be increased by her confession of such a terrible multitude of crimes.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Dawes' Confession of Credit Mobiler Transactions.

Departure of the Mexican Commissioners for the Rio Grande.

Sympathy of Uncle Sam for the Roumanian Jews.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1873.
The Credit Mobiler Enquiry—Mr. Dawes to Detail His Part in the Affair With-out Dates.

The venerable Poland will resume his investigation into the Credit Mobiler scandal to-morrow, having gained three days' time by the postponement until then, a dodge that will be played again and again until the close of the session can arrive without the House having had an opportunity to purge itself of corrupt members. The first innocent victim who will appear to-morrow will be Dawes, who will read his little confession, which he might have read on Friday or yesterday had not procrastination been desired. This confession will be the old Garden of Eden story, altered for the occasion. "Ames tempted me and I did take stock, but I gave it back." He will not, however, be able to deny that in the meantime he received at least one dividend of thirty-five per cent, although one expects that he will be able to swear positively how that dividend was, or when it was declared. Indeed it will be a surprise to the lookers on if Dawes remembers a single date, when he bought the stock or when he threw it back on Ames, deducting the enormous dividend at the settlement. Yet Dawes is called a methodical man, who keeps accounts, and who might have given the days, months and years of his transactions with his colleague. This absence of figures gives a thin look to all this so-called testimony of the innocents, so corrupted by Ames. But before this investigation goes on much further account books will be produced, which will show how, where and when the stock was placed among Ames' Congressional friends, and confirm the statements made in his secret letters to McComb. It will be seen that the first issue of stock to Ames was on the 20th of January, 1868, when he received twelve certificates in blank, Nos. 337 to 348, both inclusive. These certificates were for blocks of stock which correspond with the memorandum, viz.—the three first certificates for thirty shares each, the next for twenty shares each, and the last five for ten shares each, making 230 shares, with one additional certificate of thirty shares, making 260 shares. There is no record of payment on these shares. On the 28th of April Ames received nine additional certificates of ten shares each, and one for three shares, making ninety-three shares. For these he charged at the rate of \$97 per share, and allowed seven per cent for nine months at par value. So all that he paid on these ninety-three shares was a little over one thousand four hundred dollars. The first lot was probably all distributed, to use Ames' own words, "wherever it would do good."

Mr. Dawes' Green has addressed a letter to Mr. J. M. Wilson, Chairman of the Credit Mobiler Investigating Committee No. 2, offering to show how the charter of the Credit Mobiler was originally obtained by his father, General David Green, and afterwards fraudulently appropriated by Oakes Ames and his associates at the expense of the people of the United States and the bona fide stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad. He also offers to suggest a remedy by which a part at least of the losses could be recovered. Our Mexican Commissioners—Cortina Preparing to Find Them Employment.

Messrs. Robb and Savage, of the Commission to inquire into the depredations by Mexicans on the Texas frontier, will leave Washington to-morrow for Chicago, where they will be joined by General Osborne, of that city, who has been appointed a Commissioner in the place of Mr. Meade, resigned. The President's Commission, and when they reach the Rio Grande they will, by the authority given them, employ a translator and interpreter. The President's Commission, and when they reach the Rio Grande they will, by the authority given them, employ a translator and interpreter. The President's Commission, and when they reach the Rio Grande they will, by the authority given them, employ a translator and interpreter.

Private advices represent that General Cortina is stronger than ever; that he is now raising an army, and will on the 15th of March issue a proclamation taking possession of the Mexican frontier, thus acting independently of the Mexican government. Accounts have been received that the treaty made by Ministers Nelson and Mariscal last fall for the extension of the mixed commission has failed, the Mexican Congress having adjourned before Mr. Nelson returned to Mexico with the treaty for ratification. The present Commission will, therefore, terminate next March or April, leaving many cases undischarged.

The President's Interest in the Roumanian Jews—Instructions to United States Ministers.
The diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's annual Message has just been printed. It appears from the documents that our government addressed letters to all our Ministers in Europe instructing them to represent to the respective governments to which they are accredited the deep interest taken by our government in the Jews of Roumania, and to ask their good offices in protecting them from outrage and persecutions. It is officially represented that the treatment of the Jews is not connected with the religious question, but concerns law, and that the Roumanian government find it a difficult task to do so as to preserve the public tranquility and at the same time satisfy public opinion. The Roumanian people call upon the government to take measures to prevent the country being overrun by Jews, and the authorities fear to take the required action through fear of offending the tolerant spirit of Europe. Owing to this state of affairs the country is kept in a constant state of agitation, which, prejudicial as it is to the interests of the province, serves the aims of those who desire to render stable government impossible in Roumania, and thus to facilitate its absorption by neighboring powerful States. Mr. Peixoto, our Consul at Bucharest, in a communication to the State Department, says:—"It is a source of satisfaction to know that the action already taken and the control contemplated by the Powers directly partaking of political control is likely to hasten the results had in view by our government when, in my appointment, it sought to exercise a moral influence in the same direction."

The Haytian Minister Worried by an Annexation Ghost.
The Haytian Minister here is much excited about the departure from New York, in the Tybee, of the agents of the Santo Domingo Emigration Company, with the cash for the first payment on their lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana. He says that, to his positive knowledge, this company has pledged from the United States government that their

colony at Samana shall be protected, and that this is the first step towards annexation. He has appealed to Sumner, but the Massachusetts Senator is physically and politically unable to help him, and it is evident that by next Winter Dominica will follow the example of Texas and ask admission into the Union.

Preparing for the Inauguration Ball.
The irrepressible Mullett has prepared a plan for a temporary building in which to hold the Inauguration Ball. It is to be erected back of the old City Hall and will cost some fifteen thousand dollars.

Memorial of the Army of the Cumberland.

Representative Dods, of Ohio, yesterday presented a memorial from Generals Grosvener, Cruft, Bartlett and Garfield, Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, reciting the origin and organization of the society—the purpose to erect a national equestrian statue to the memory of General George H. Thomas in the city of Washington; the steps which have been already taken, and asking a donation of eighty-eight pieces of discarded and unserviceable bronze cannon in aid of this enterprise. The memorialists ask, also, that Congress shall appropriate a sum of money. It appears from the same paper that the society design to make a special effort on May 30 next (Decoration Day) to raise funds for this purpose. The monument will be located on one of the squares of Washington, and it is hoped to raise at least \$50,000 outside of the aid here asked.

Useless Lawsuits.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent order, has decided that except in cases where the circumstances are peculiar, it is inexpedient to commence suit for the recovery of duties upon goods bonded warehouse within the lines of the so-called Confederate States at the time the war opened, or for the recovery of duties on goods imported into the States which have been already taken, and asking a donation of eighty-eight pieces of discarded and unserviceable bronze cannon in aid of this enterprise. The memorialists ask, also, that Congress shall appropriate a sum of money. It appears from the same paper that the society design to make a special effort on May 30 next (Decoration Day) to raise funds for this purpose. The monument will be located on one of the squares of Washington, and it is hoped to raise at least \$50,000 outside of the aid here asked.

THE GALLOWES NOT THWARTED.

A Swedish Condemned Murderer Attempts to Commit Suicide by Bleeding to Death.
NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12, 1873.
John Robert Johnson, the Swede who murdered Johanna Hess in Meriden, and who was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree, made a desperate attempt at suicide this forenoon. Immediately after his conviction yesterday he was taken to the jail and confined in the same quarters where he had hitherto been held. He was very excited, nervous and morose, and seemed to have lost all hope of a new trial or a pardon from the Executive. The scaffold, he said, was his doom, and he knew that he should have to swing. In spite of this terrible feeling which he manifested, the officers of the jail seem to have hardly used ordinary care to prevent him from taking his own life.

In some mysterious manner he obtained possession of the blade of a shoe knife, which he fastened to the end of a stick, and with this formidable weapon he attempted to sever the arteries of one of his arms and produce death by bleeding. He had cut and slashed fearfully into one of his arms when he was accidentally discovered. A physician was summoned and in a few moments the wound was dressed and the flow of blood successfully checked. But for the timely, though accidental discovery, the desperate attempt at self-destruction would probably have been attended with success.

OBITUARY.

Most Rev. Father Jaudel.
General of the Dominican Order of Preachers, has just died in the Convent of the Minerva, in Rome. He was one of the earliest associates of the celebrated Father Lacordaire, and in all probability the last of that gathering that surrounded the illustrious Frenchman, who introduced the Order of Friars Preachers into France, and made the white and black habit of the Dominican a familiar spectacle to the eyes of the people. Father Jaudel had been acquainted with Father Lacordaire at Metz, during the winter of 1837. He went six leagues to see him, and was greatly moved by his eloquence. He had been a Jesuit, but he was a Jesuit, Father Villot, who sent him to Father Lacordaire with these words: "You are called to be a Dominican; you yourself to Pere Lacordaire, and to-morrow, when you say mass, thank God for the grace He has shown you by fixing your eyes on the Father Jaudel, who became one of the first generation who went to Santa Sabina, on the Aventine Hill; he took the habit at La Quercia, near Viterbo, in 1841. He went to France with the Order of the Friars Preachers, and was named Superior of the Order in France until 1862, when he was called by the Sovereign Pontiff to the dignity of Master General of the whole Order, "which office," says Father Chatelet, "the last Chapter held at Rome in the year 1862, has recently conferred him for twelve years." He was a well known figure at the various meetings of the Order, and at the feasts in the Minerva or at San Clemente; his tall, thin figure, his black and white habit, and his long hair, left a picture in one's mind not easily to be forgotten.

Captain G. A. of the Great Britain.

The Great Britain steamship arrived at Liverpool on the 29th of December from Melbourne. Mrs. Gray, wife of the commander of the Great Britain, and her family, were on the landing stage on the 30th of December, and were welcomed by the British army in transport service, and was specially thanked by the government. Business men of the Great Britain, and much esteemed by the thousands of passengers whom he safely conveyed between the mother country and the antipodes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITSTONE TELEGRAPH.

The New York Herald has constructed a telegraph line from New York City to Whitstone, L. I., and the same is now open for the transaction of business. The line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraph communication with Whitstone, the Herald office will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.
The following rates have been established:—
Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less; two cents for every additional word.
Business messages, for a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered at the rate of Whitstone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for the New York Herald free of charge.
Herald office, corner Broadway and Ann street.
Herald Ship News Office, Pier No. 1 East River.
Herald Branch Office, No. 125 Broadway.
Whitstone Dock, Whitstone, L. I.

Almanac for New York This Day.

SUN RISE..... 7 23
SUN SET..... 4 59
MOON RISE..... 4 52
MOON SET..... 10 57

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer	Sails	Destination	Office
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Natic	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Paul	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Louis	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Charles	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. John	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Peter	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. James	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. George	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
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St. Luke	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Anthony	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. David	Jan. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
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